

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

**\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 35 CENTS**

How often we hear some well-meaning people cry: "Why don't they take action, vigorous action? If I were in their place I know what I'd do." He then proceeds to relate in detail would he would do, and all he would do if he held the position of, say, the Officer Administering the Government, or His Majesty's Minister in Peking, or the Viceroy of India or even the editor of a newspaper. With confident voice he lays down the law for judges, prescribes plans of action vigorous indeed, but of an arbitrariness which would have staggered, or only just not have staggered, Buonaparte, he dictates articles of a hair-lifting outspokenness which would surely land our poor editor in gaol. In dealing with him and others of his kind we do not

[illegible]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the twelfth ordinary annual meeting to be held at Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s office, at 12.15 p.m. Saturday, 21st May, states:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ending 30th April, 1910.

ACCOUNTS.
The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses and providing for a loss of \$13,288.88 on subsidiary boats, amounted to \$4,875.05 as against \$36,593.58 the previous year.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account, after paying for repairs, allowing for directors' and auditors' fees and placing \$4,875.05 to credit of insurance fund, is \$16,593.14 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To write off boats \$17,000.00
To pay a dividend of 1% from working profits 10,500.00
To pay a bonus of 5% from interest account 7,500.00
To carry forward 1,593.14

DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. Shellim joined the Board in place of Mr. G. Friedland resigned.
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. J. Bannow and the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick joined the Board in place of Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. G. Friedland, Mr. C. M. G. and Mr. W. J. Gresson, resigned.
In accordance with the articles of association Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar retires, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.
Mr. W. H. Potts has audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

J. W. C. BONNAR, Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1910.

Liabilities.

To Capital:	
10,000 shares @ \$10	\$100,000.00
each fully paid up \$100,000.00	
10,000 shares @ \$10	\$100,000.00
each \$10 paid up	\$100,000.00
Reserve fund	65,000.00
Insurance fund	55,810.89
Unclaimed dividends	1,035.00
Accounts payable	3,050.04
Balance of profit and loss	36,593.14
	\$317,075.07
Assets.	
By value of boats, at per	
last account	\$47,000.00
By less written off	10,000.00
	\$37,000.00
By Accounts receivable	3,519.37
By Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	4,389.80
By Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation No. 2 account	1,035.00
By Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, loan	165,000.00
	\$317,075.07

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To ordinary repairs and alterations	\$9,042.82
Insurance fund	6,875.05
Directors' and Auditors' fees	1,000.00
Balance	\$36,593.14
	\$54,013.96
By balance from last account	\$3,141.43
By net earnings of boats	4,875.05
By interest	8,816.98
By Scrip fees	43.00
By unclaimed dividends forfeited	137.50
	\$54,013.96

INSURANCE FUND.

To balance forward	\$55,810.89
By balance from last account	\$5,309.80
By profit and loss account	6,875.05
	\$55,810.89

THE CAHAY TRUST, LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

A meeting of shareholders in the Cahay Trust, Ltd., was held at Shanghai on 10th inst. Messrs. J. A. Wattle & Co., Canton Road, there were present, Messrs. J. A. Wattle (Chairman), D. Landale, J. H. McMichael, W. B. Clayton, A. M. Marshall, the Rev. G. Castille (Directors), Mr. L. E. P. Jones (Legal Adviser), the Rev. A. Brun, Messrs. J. O'Shea, W. H. Bell, H. P. Wadman, F. Lock Trevor, E. T. Byrne, W. S. Davidson, C. Rievely, and A. J. Welch (Secretary) representing Messrs. J. A. Wattle & Co.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, also the following motion:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the following article for Article 6, namely:—

"6. The initial capital shall be divided into 1,000,000 shares of 10/- each. Such preference shares shall confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the capital paid up thereon and shall rank as regards dividends and capital in priority to the Ordinary shares, but shall not confer the right to any further participation in profits or assets. And upon any increase of capital, the Company shall be at liberty to issue any new share with any preferential deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges, or conditions attached thereto."

The rights hereby attached to the Preference shares may be altered by special resolution passed with the approval in writing of the holders of three quarters of the issued shares of such class."

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen: The purpose for which this meeting is called has been made clear to you by the notice just read. It is, in effect, to make the 6 per cent. Preference shares cumulative instead of non-cumulative. We are recommending the alteration on the request of shareholders, and the advantages of the change are too obvious to need further comment from me.

If there are no questions I shall have pleasure in putting the resolution."

Mr. J. H. McMichael seconded the motion. There were no questions, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman Engineering and Mining Co's total output of the company's three mines, for the week ending 30th April 1910 amounts to 17,977,741 tons and the sales during the period to 24,317 tons.

SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at Shanghai on 9th inst. Mr. L. E. P. Jones presided, and there were also present Mr. F. Kronsberg (Director), Messrs. How Sze-jung, A. Sichel, G. Grayridge, O. L. Ibert, H. J. Clark, H. Vogler, E. B. Rowe, W. G. Pile, G. Mordhorst, R. Carr, A. S. Bremner, J. Stampf, G. H. Potts, H. E. Snodgrass and the Secretary, representing 750 shares.

After notice calling the meeting had been read, the Chairman addressed the shareholders as follows:—

Gentlemen:—The report and statements of accounts have been in your hands for some time. I presume you may, as usual, take them as read. Before, however, proposing the resolution to adopt them, I should like to make a few remarks. Referring to the accounts, the amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$15,877.76 which for a first working year is considered by your Directors to be highly satisfactory. Of course the high prices at which rubber has been ruling has added to this very desirable result. Turning to the Balance Sheet under the heading Capital Account it will be noticed that the outstanding call last year on part of the 2,500 first issue of shares have all been paid while of the 384 shares of the second issue 62 have been fully paid up and 340 have been paid up to \$10.40 per share, making a total amount of \$10,400.00 to the credit of the accounts. The statement of accounts has increased in \$14,400.00, but the directors are making arrangements to pay off these during the course of the current year. Sundry creditors represent \$15,701, outstanding in Singapore and \$1,285 in Shanghai, the latter including directors' and auditors' fees. Suspense Account is the usual item for quit rents for the month of January. Premium on the 600 shares issued in November 1909 remains as before. The cost of the purchase of the property is the same as in the previous year's accounts. The development expenses for the year are practically the same as those of the preceding 12 months viz \$46,616 this year compared with \$45,644 last year. In the last year's accounts all revenue was deducted from development expenses, but in the statements before you all revenue has been credited to working account. The stock of rubber in Singapore has been valued by our Agents there at the customary ruling figure viz: Singapore dollars 200 per pound all round which makes a sum of \$14,472.00 taking Exchange between here and Singapore at 10/-.

The statement of accounts, as received, represents the actual proceeds realized, the figures having been sent to us by cablegram, and the total sum is \$14,472.00. The Shanghai office furniture remains as in the last set of accounts while the estate buildings and furniture are represented at the valuation placed upon them in the estate agents' accounts. Sundry debtors represent principally cash in the hands of Messrs. Barker and Co. Singapore. The balance in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is as shown \$19,221. Preliminary expenses have been increased by the expenditure under this heading during the year to \$14,728.88, we have written off one-third, only carrying forward \$11,725.92 to the current year's accounts under the authority and advice of our auditors. In regard to the estates a further 700 acres has been felled and planted during December 1909 and January 1910 making a total area under cultivation of 885 acres. All the rubber trees, coffee etc., have been felled as the revenue from all these sources was not satisfactory. The average number of trees tapped per month during the year was 7,430 the smallest number being 3,743 in July and the largest number 11,843 in January 1910. The output of dry Para rubber during the 12 months, as you know already from the monthly returns, was 23,170 lbs and the average output works out at roughly 2 1/2 lbs. per tree. The average cost per acre for weeding has been reduced from \$2.31 to \$1.73; this latter figure is slightly higher than the estimate but could not be avoided. The total estimate under this heading for the current year is \$17,117.00. In regard to the labour question our manager reports that he has been experimenting with Chinese in place of Tamils and finds them much more satisfactory and at the same time increased yield of rubber to the excellent work done by this class of labour. Taking the results of the year's working as shown by the accounts, I consider we can congratulate ourselves, and, with the continued high price of rubber we ought to be in a position to show still more satisfactory reports at the end of the current year. During the month of November 1909 your directors entered into a contract for the sale of 15,000 lbs. of rubber this year at 7d. 7d. per lb.—delivery 6,720 from January to June and 8,280 from July to December. This, as you will probably remember, was outlined at the time. Management—An agreement was concluded with Mr. Lubington in 1909 and he is in charge of the Company's property. Further assistance is now required and the Company's agents are endeavouring to obtain a suitable man. They were unfortunate in not being able to retain Mr. Synnolds who for a short time was on the estate as assistant manager. In view of the fact that to such a Company as this where development runs into a long time we have decided to allow shareholders to have the full benefit of the profits for the year if they desire it. According to the Articles of Association you may reduce the amount of this dividend if you wish, but you cannot increase it beyond what your Board suggest. Before putting the resolution to pass the accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

In reply to a shareholder the Chairman said the actual details of the arrangement with regard to the redemption of debentures had not been definitely decided upon, but notice had been given, under the powers which the directors reserved themselves, to the debenture holders, that payment would be made to them at the expiration of six months, and the directors now felt that they were in a sufficiently strong position to be able to carry that out.

No other questions being asked, the report and accounts as presented were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Kronsberg.

The second resolution, proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kronsberg and carried was to the effect that a dividend of 20 per cent on the paid-up capital of the company be paid.

Mr. Kronsberg was re-elected director, on the proposition of Mr. H. J. Clark seconded by Mr. Vogler.

On the proposition of Mr. Ibert seconded by Mr. Rowe, Mr. G. Grayridge was elected a director of the Company. In mentioning this resolution the Chairman said the Board felt it desirable that their number should be increased.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Malin were re-elected auditors on the proposition of Mr. Stampf, seconded by Mr. Vogler.

An extraordinary general meeting then took place. It had been convened at the request of shareholders with the object of passing the following resolution:—That each of the existing shares (of 10/-) be divided into 20 shares of 5/- each.

THE RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

ON THE PROPOSITION OF MR. O. MORDHORST SECONDED BY MR. A. S. BREMNER.

The Chairman thanked shareholders for their attendance and said dividend warrants would be sent out in due course.

The meeting then terminated.

KUALA SELANGOR RUBBER.

FURTHER INCREASE OF PLANTING AREA.

PAST YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Kuala Selangor Rubber Company, Limited, was held last month at 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., Mr. William A. Horn (the chairman) presiding.

In the course of a long speech, the chairman said:—This property, when we first commenced developing it, was in a new district. We took up 1,000 acres, and we proceeded to plant some 240 odd acres in the first year. From the results of that planting we were so satisfied that we went on to make a larger property of it, and we applied to the Federated Malay States Government, and asked to be allowed to take up another 1,000 acres, but these sapient gentlemen, in their wisdom, said they thought 1,200 acres was quite enough until we had shown our bonafides. We thought we had shown them up to that time, but they evidently did not think so. We then brought the planting up to 750 acres, and applied again to be allowed to increase the area of our property. These sapient individuals then said they could not allow us to do that because we were not residents in the Malay Peninsula. Why we should not have been allowed to plant there, I do not know. This consequence was that we have since got to our original 1,200 acres, but we have since got to our own property, but, as a property like ours necessitates the erection of a complete rubber plant, rubber curing machines, and so on, we were still desirous of enlarging the area of the estate because 1,500 or 2,000 acres could be almost as cheaply managed, as far as management and the expenses of machinery and so on are concerned, as could the original 1,200 acres.

OFFER UNDER CONSIDERATION.

I have now under offer a property adjoining ours—a property that has been kept in almost as good a condition as ours has, if not quite. I have that property under offer at a reasonable figure. We shall be able to take that property and to pay for it by issuing the 4,000 shares that we still have unissued. It will be to give the present shareholders the right of taking them up at a considerable reduction on the present market value of the shares we could pay for that property, and which would bring it up to the producing stage, which would involve probably another two years, though a little of it will come into production next year. If we do that we shall then have 1,415 acres of planted ground all round our factory, with good roads around the estate, the property being in a high state of cultivation, and in what our visiting agent assures me is one of the richest parts of the Malay Peninsula. This, I think, will be a very satisfactory condition for us to get into. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the price of rubber is in the future, I do not think there is any part of the world that can produce it at a greater profit than can the Malay Peninsula, and, as we have an opportunity now of enlarging our estate in the very best part of it, I think it is a thing that we should do. The matter is not definitely settled yet, but we have an offer in the form of a letter, and a formal option is now in process of being signed. (Applause.) I notice that a short time ago Sir Frank Swettenham made some very caustic remarks with regard to rubber prospectors and rubber propositions that have been put before the public lately. He stated that a great many companies have been floated in which he thought no one outside a lunatic asylum would have invested a shilling. I quite agree with these remarks myself.

SO-CALLED RUBBER PROPERTY.

How the public can go into certain kinds of investments is really a puzzle to me. I do not think they really read rubber prospectuses. They look at the capital, and they look at the area. But there are numbers of rubber propositions that I know, for an absolute fact, have been foisted on the public that are hardly worth the paper they are written on. It is a very easy thing to go and pick up a block of land, and put in any number of hundred acres of rubber, but when you have put it in you have a great deal more to do afterwards. This is when the scientific man comes to the fore, when you want a good manager. I had a property offered to me some time ago for £35,000. It sounded a bargain. I called out to the Malay Peninsula to have it inspected. My representative there inspected it, and called back that the utmost valuation he could put upon it was £15,000, and he would not advise me to touch it at that. When his written report arrived I found he stated that, in view of condition the place was in, it would pay me far better to start on virgin ground, and plant it myself than to take over this so-called rubber property. The company has since been floated in London. (Laughter.) There are a good many chickens that will come home to roost in this rubber business before it is all over, I think, and I should advise gentlemen investing in any rubber companies of the kind that have been coming out lately to keep their prospectuses and put them away because some day they may be of use to them. They will want to confirm the statement or will want the promoters to confirm the statements that have been made in those prospectuses.

FUTURE OF RUBBER.

Now as to the future of rubber, those of us who have studied the question—and who were induced to go into the planting of rubber were induced to do so by getting all the statistics of the rubber that was planted in the world and also the statistics of the wild rubber, of course, also a great deal more to produce than plantation rubber, and when you have produced it, it is of inferior quality. A great deal of it costs as much as 1 lb. and over to collect, and when it is collected it is not worth within 10 or 20 per cent of what it cost to produce. Therefore, it is an obvious deduction that whenever rubber falls to 3s. a lb. the bulk of the wild rubber—the indigenous rubber—will be weeded out. When you come to the breaking point of 3s. a lb. the greater portion of the indigenous rubber cannot be produced at a profit, so that the plantation man can sit down with the comfortable conviction that his produce for many years to come cannot fall below 3s. a lb. whatever happens, and that when it does fall to that, or anywhere near it, the demand will be enormously increased. Taking a property like ours, with rubber at 3s. a lb.—given that nothing unforeseen happens—it will still yield very large dividends to the shareholders on the capital of this company.

It was decided that the directors' remuneration as from January 1, 1910, be at the rate of £200 each per annum until altered by the company in general meeting. Mr. Horn was re-elected a director, and the directors were authorised to pay to the widow of the late manager the sum of 500 guineas.

WAGLAN LIGHTHOUSE.

WATER FAMINE RELIEVED.

The other day we reported that the European lighthouse keepers and Chinese assistants stationed at Waglan were reduced to short commons owing to the water supply on the island giving out. We added that arrangements had been completed by the Harbour authorities to dispatch a sufficient supply of water to replenish the empty tanks on the rocky islet. The tender Stanley, which has done duty in all manner of service, from a despatch vessel on the Governor's ceremonial visits to neighbouring territories to a scavenger vessel after a severe typhoon, was commissioned for service yesterday as a water-boat also. The manner in which Capt. G. L. Willoughby, of the steam tender, carried out his novel commission is creditable to that officer at the same time as it is interesting to record. The ship's tank is capable of holding only some 10 tons of water. Having filled them to the brim, twelve bear barrels, which had been loaned by Messrs. H. Price & Co., Ltd., were also filled with water and carried to the site on deck. Besides, the loan was also obtained of a one-ton canvas tank from the Fire Brigade Department; this was also carried on deck. So that when the Stanley steamed off for Waglan she had a liquid freight on board of not less than 24 tons altogether.

BAZU-ANAM RUBBER CO.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Bazu-Anam Rubber Co. was held at Shanghai on 10th inst. The meeting, which was an entirely formal one, was presided over by Mr. M. Spelman, and the other present included Messrs. H. Craig, (one of the Directors), J. P. Roche, A. J. Watson, G. S. Lindsay, and Maurice Beck, who acted as Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Beck having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman spoke as follows:—Gentlemen: This is a purely formal meeting and is called in order to comply with the Hongkong Ordinances. The company was duly incorporated on February 8th. The estate has been transferred to the company and at present the manager, Mr. S. W. Moorhouse, is making preparations for a vigorous planting policy and this autumn your directors hope to have at least 500 acres more under rubber. There are two assistants on the estate. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Black, and the Singapore Agents are Messrs. Barlow and Co. From all reports at present to hand, matters on the estate are progressing favourably. Steps have already been taken to see that the buildings are put in proper order to accommodate the staff. There is nothing more to do to-day and no business to transact, so I will conclude my few remarks by—Thanking you for your attendance this afternoon.

THE KING'S DEATH.

DURATION OF MOURNING.

The following cablegram has been received by the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"Public mourning will continue until the 29th July, half mourning after 17th June."

DEMONSTRATIONS OF LOYALTY.

A thrilling scene was witnessed at the proclamation of the accession of King George V at St. James' Palace.

Devote crowds were present, and at the conclusion of proclamation, they spontaneously raised a great shout of "God save the King" and sang the National Anthem. The sound of the tremendous cheering and the singing of the National Anthem rolled from St. James' to the City.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

King George V has issued a Message to the nation in which he says that, knowing the feelings of his father, he hopes that the mourning will not interfere with the Whit Sunday holiday. His Majesty also requests that the race meeting at Ascot should not be abandoned, and, in order to prevent any suffering from loss of employment, he requests that the theatres should be closed only on the day of the funeral.

THE LIVING-IN-STATE.

Parliament meets on the 17th instant to receive the body of King Edward which will then be borne to Westminster Hall, where it will rest on a high catafalque, almost on the spot where the body of Mr. Gladstone lay.

It is estimated that two million people will view the body on Wednesday and Thursday.

KING EDWARD'S LAST WORDS.

In an interesting article on King Edward's last days the Daily Mail says that while at Biarritz His Majesty was repeatedly urged to drop business and to keep to his bedroom. He replied smilingly, "No, my back is to the wall and I shall fight it out."

MARINE COURT CASE.

ALLEGED PILOTING WITHOUT LICENCE.

Captain J. S. Stevenson appeared at the Onaka Marine Court on 6th inst. on charges of having piloted vessels in and out of Nagasaki harbour without a licence. The public Prosecutor, in laying his charges, said that Captain Stevenson had piloted the Toyomaru out of Nagasaki harbour on two occasions, on November 6th, 1908, and January 25th, 1909, and once into Nagasaki on January 1st, 1909. He had also taken the Chiyomaru into the port on February 20th, 1909, and piloted the Minatotsu on August 18th, 1909.

UNITED SINGAPORE RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the United Singapore Rubber Estates, Limited, was held at Singapore on 10th inst. Dr. Lim Boon Keng presided and there were also present:—The Hon. Tan Jik Kim, Mrs. C. Pryne, Messrs. Tan Chay Yan, Choo Giang Thy, Yow Ngan Pan, Lee Choon Guan, E. J. Robertson, Lim Neo Soon, Teo Choon Hian, Wee Tob Teong, A. D. Machado (manager), Soh Peng Lim (secretary), S. C. Yin, Yoo Ban Keng, Seah Eng Kiat, A. Desker, P. Dunster, Tan Jik Ong, Tan Soo Jin, Low Siew Jin, H. A. E. Thomson, Seow Poh Leng, Koh San Hin, Ong Soon Teo, Tan Boo Liat, Teo Choon Yean, and others.

The minutes of the last extraordinary meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman explained that it was awkward to work the Company under the conditions of Schedule A. of the Companies Ordinance, which stated that every shareholder had to be present at a meeting, even when a bonus was to be paid out, the Directors found it very difficult to carry out the conditions.

Mr. Choo Giang Thy proposed:—"That as from the date of the confirmation of this resolution, the provisions of table A, contained in the first schedule to The Companies Ordinance, 1899, shall not apply to this company, but that, in lieu thereof the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this meeting, and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman and Secretary of the company, be and the same are hereby approved, and that the same be and they are hereby adopted as the regulations of the Company; to the exclusion of the provisions of the said table A."

Mr. Tan Chay Yan seconded.

The Chairman then asked if the amended articles of association were approved.

Mr. Teo Choon Yan said that in the prospectus it was clearly stated that the Directors were not to receive any remuneration until the Company was in a dividend paying state. He noticed that in the articles the Directors were to receive bonuses.

The Chairman said that the paying of Directors mentioned in the articles provided for the future and not for the present. The Directors would draw no remuneration until a dividend was paid. There was now in view of a dividend and must be prepared.

Mr. Choon Yan was continuing his opposition to the bonuses for Directors, when the Chairman requested him to put an amendment if he desired.

Mr. Seow Peng then moved that article 83 be deleted.

Mr. Choon Yan seconded.

The Chairman said the Directors would leave the matter entirely with the shareholders. They were bound by the statement in the prospectus, but the shareholders had to consider whether they could get business men to give up their time for nothing. They only proposed \$200 for eight men. If the shareholders expected the Directors to work for them, they must give them some remuneration.

The Hon. Tan Jik Kim said he was inclined to accept the amendment, but some arrangement had to be made to pay the Directors when dividends were paid. He was of opinion, however, that the Directors should not get anything until dividends were paid.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried by nine to four. Section 83 is to be deleted. The articles of association as amended were passed with no objections.

The Chairman said they would be put before a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

Dr. Lim Boon Keng said they had received 600,000 shares from the sale of the Samba-war property, and the directors wished to ascertain from the shareholders whether they would sanction that a certain portion—500,000—be divided among the shareholders and the balance held in reserve, after deducting a certain amount as bonus for the Company's employees and the directors. It was proposed to divide 5,000 shares among the manager, assistants, secretary and the clerks in the office and 500,000 should be given out to the shareholders.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, the Chairman said they could only recognize shareholders whose names were in the books on the closing of the transfer book on the 9th.

Mr. Poh Leng asked what the object was in keeping 95,000 shares in reserve. Why not issue them to the shareholders? They should not be locked up to serve no good purpose, 95,000 shares should be divided pro rata and none kept in reserve.

The Chairman explained that, from the point of view of business, the Company would be much stronger in every way by having a large reserve and he need only apply to any man of business to say if that was not a good object. The time would come when these reserve shares would be very valuable. Some great chance might come to the Company to buy other land and these reserve shares would be very useful. The shareholders would get back half the capital of the Company. The scheme was recommended entirely in the interest of the shareholders.

The Hon. Tan Jik Kim thought that Mr. Poh Leng was labouring under a wrong impression. The Directors were entitled to a portion of the property. The Directors must have a free-hand to convert the reserve shares into money whenever necessary. A large reserve would greatly benefit the Company. The reserve shares would be in the name of the Company.

It was decided that 500,000 shares be divided among the shareholders pro rata and that 5,000 be given as a bonus to the employees.

In reply to Mr. Dunster the Chairman said the Company had a cash balance of \$130,000. Mr. Koh San Hin proposed that 10,000 shares should be given to the Directors as remuneration for their services.

Mr. H. A. E. Thomson seconded.

This was carried unanimously, the Directors not voting.

The Chairman mentioned that at the last meeting he stated that a syndicate had made a big offer to purchase their property. The Directors did not regret to say that the negotiations had fallen through, principally from the news of the slump having reached Shanghai before they had an inkling of it in Singapore. They called to say that they withdrew. The Directors were not sorry.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, Manager and Staff.—Singapore Free Press.

PORT OF CHINWANGTAO.

As an instance of the growing facilities now afforded to shipping at the Port of Chinwangtao, it may be interesting to note that the s.s. Kailang and s.s. Toha Maru, a few days ago, loaded a total quantity of 4,360 tons coal in 24 hours or an average throughout the day of 170 tons hourly.

This constitutes a record at present for one day's work at Chinwangtao.

LICENSING BOARD.

ONE NOMINATION MADE.

The election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board has been cancelled, and will not take place at the meeting of the Board, summoned for Wednesday, 18th inst. One nomination has been received for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. D. W. Craddock. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, the nominee, will be elected without opposition.

THE O. S. K. AND THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

CUT RATE COMPETITION AVOIDED.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha announced on Monday, 2nd inst., that it has joined the Pacific Freight Union on the North American line. The new system will be adopted with the steamer Chicago Maru which leaves Hongkong on May 8th. With reference to this it is reported that the Osaka Steamship Company had already showed its willingness to join three or four months ago, but was unable to do so owing to the financial condition of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The freight on raw silk is 55 per cent below Yokohama and New York, of which \$4 is in the railway freight. Thus the Osaka Shosen Kaisha could have received \$2, but it lowered the rate to \$1. As a result of this decrease, the Japanese company was patronised, and the freight of the American railway company increased. This (according to the Japan Advertiser) was the reason why the U.S. company did not consent to the Japanese company's joining the American Shipping Union, because it was thought that if the Osaka Shosen Kaisha increased the freight rate, the volume of goods to be carried by the Japanese company as well as by the foreign railway company would gradually decrease. The other steamship companies, which are members of the Shipping Union, were dissatisfied at the attitude of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and they decided to cut the rate by half and actually carried out the decision beginning with the N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru and the P. M. steamer Mongolia, which left Yokohama on April 27th. The competition was expected to grow more keen in the future. It was thought that if the Osaka Shosen Kaisha interviewed at Shanghai a representative of the Milwaukee Railway Company, and obtained the latter's consent to join the Union, on Monday morning the Osaka Shosen Kaisha proposed to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to join, and the latter forwarded the proposal to the Headquarters of the Union at Yokohama. Thus the threatened competition was avoided.

SHANGHAI RIVER FATALITY.

Sir Chen Tung.

CHINESE MINISTER TO GERMANY.

PASSING THROUGH HONGKONG.

18th Inst.
Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, Chinese Minister-designate to Germany, left Shanghai on 15th inst. for Hongkong and Canton, en route to Germany, and arrived in the Colony this afternoon. His Excellency will visit the Southern capital before resuming his journey for Europe. Sir Chen has held two important ambassadorial appointments: the first at Washington and the next in London. On his return to China he was appointed president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. from which position he resigned last year. He has since been the victim of several violent diatribes directed against him by irresponsible individuals in Canton, who went to the length of protesting to Peking against His Excellency's departure for Berlin.

Sir Chen is about forty-nine years of age, and was one of the number of young Chinese who were sent to the United States in 1872 to study American methods and laws. He was educated in America and is a graduate of Yale University. Some years ago he served as interpreter when Li Hung Chang was minister to London. Later he was secretary of a special mission to Japan; and when the jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated he filled a similar position in the embassy which went to London. He was knighted on this occasion. Chen was a member of the party sent to Germany, in 1901, to make apologies for the murder of the Kaiser, and was secretary of the Chinese Embassy at the coronation of the late King Edward. In 1902 Sir Chen was appointed Chinese Minister to Washington; the appointment was due, it is said, to his knowledge of the United States and his education on the lines that made Wu Ting Fang a valuable representative of China in the United States. The Cleveland Leader speaks of the new minister as follows just before his arrival at the U. S. capital.

"Liang Chen Tung, the new Chinese minister to the United States, can never take the place which Wu Ting Fang has won in the interest and good-will of the American people. The new minister is too American himself for any such charm of poise and humour as the bright and busy Wu long since surrounded himself with by his speeches, his interviews, and his unflagging interest in the ways and ideas of the nation in which he was sent as the representative of the oldest and most unchanging civilization of the world."

"But a Chinese graduate of Yale ought to be a notable force for good in the relations of this republic and the ancient empire he will represent. He should speak for the best and most progressive elements of the Chinese nation, and all his influence upon his own people and Government should be on the side of advanced civilization and the most sensible and friendly relations with the Occidental Powers which must inevitably play a great part in shaping the development of the Chinese empire during a critical period of its life."

"The very fact that a man as trained and so long in touch with progressive forces and institutions is sent to Washington to represent the court of Peking ought to be accepted as fresh evidence that the Imperial Government of China has set its face toward better things than the outward institutions and methods of the past, and is determined to make the most of whatever opportunities may be found for making sure of the friendship and help of the great Western Power which has the least selfish and most genuine interest in the progress and good fortune of the Chinese empire as an independent state."

"The new minister of China will be himself a very hopeful sign of the times for his country. Wu Ting Fang has been an excellent representative of the best elements in the national life of China, but his successor should be still more helpful to his Government and his people."

DECOYING A CHILD.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD YOUTH WHO WAS SEIZED WITH THE GLAMOUR OF STAGE LIFE.

19th Inst.
Before Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, at the Criminal Session this morning Chan Shi was indicted on a charge of harbouring a 13-year-old child with intent to deprive the parent of the possession of the child and decoying same from the Colony in April last. Mr. M. W. S. de K. C. Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. Prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The jurors were—Messrs. G. Repp (foreman), D. Macrae, V. L. de Remedios, E. Raymond, J. W. Kleg, L. A. Rose and J. C. V. Ribeiro.
Mr. S. de K. in opening said that the only difficulty the jury would have in that case was with regard to what defendant said in his statement. In order to find a man guilty of a crime of that nature under their law they must be convinced that the man had made use of some kind of fraud to get a child out of the Colony. In that case the prisoner was charged with the serious crime of decoying a child and harbouring it after it had been taken away from his father. One thing which was necessary in all cases of that nature was that they must be satisfied that there must have been some sort of fraud used to get the child along. The facts were that the youngster was up-country at the time of the occurrence and prisoner got into communication with him and promised to make him an actor. As they all knew, the glamour of the stage generally seized upon all boys, and in that case the boy agreed to go with the prisoner, as he was promised quite a good salary. The boy was taken on board a boat, needless to relate, he was not made an actor. The man said in his statement that the boy was not fit to be an actor as he had a corn foot; but what did he do? He did not return him to his parent but admitted having tried to sell him, because the boy said he wanted to be sold. The jury must be satisfied that prisoner had promised to make the boy an actor as a lure to take him away from his parent. If they did not think that the promise was made with the object of persuading the boy to get him away from his parent, then their duty was to find him not guilty. The whole thing amounted to this—was there some fraud on the part of the prisoner by which he persuaded the boy to get away?

Evidence having been called, sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

CHINESE reports say that the Anti-Opium Commissioners have decided to institute a Government monopoly for prepared opium in the 7th month, this year, and that private traffic of the drug should then be prohibited. It is intended to prohibit its import entirely in six years from now, and the British Government will be approached on the subject. One report says that the import will be represented in the 4th year of the 1911 year.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1909.

19th Inst.
The report of the Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department (Mr. W. J. T. Titcher) for last year, was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon. It states in part:—

BOTANICAL GARDENS.
With the exception of the month of October, the year on the whole was a very favourable one for gardening. The rainfall for October was the greatest on record, and, in addition, there was a gale of considerable force on the 19th of the month.

For many years endeavours have been made, with little success, to flower Sweet Peas although at Kowloon and at West Point, places which get much more sunshine than the Botanical Gardens; the results have been more satisfactory. This year, seeds from Australia, presented by Mrs. Rowe, flowered freely in April, and were better than anything previously obtained in the Gardens. It is very pleasing to be able to record a still greater success. A few seeds of an early flowering variety were obtained from Messrs. Sutton and Sons and were sown on the 18th October, and the plants were in full flower on the 30th December.

There was an exceedingly fine show of Gladioli in both the Old and New Gardens in May, and Gladioli made a brilliant display in the No. 3 house in June. In the same house earlier in the year *Prima's obconica* was very attractive.

The old double-flowered *Daffodil*, bulbs of which were presented to the Gardens by Mr. J. Barton, flowered well on the bank above the Grevillea walk in the Old Garden.

A very pretty addition to our winter flowering plants was made in *Monarda virginiana*, a small shrub with panicles of small white flowers which were produced in large quantities. The plant is easily grown, and is sure to become a general favourite.

An addition to local vegetables was made by the Tiger Bean, known botanically as *Mucuna nana*. Besides being useful as a vegetable, cooked in the same way as French Beans, it is of great interest botanically. It was first described by Roxburgh, in his Flora Indica in 1832 from cultivated plants at Calcutta. Hitherto the plant was not known by Europeans in China, but it was described in Chinese botanical works centuries ago. The seeds from which the plants were raised, were presented to the Gardens by one of the gardeners who brought them back from his native village in Kwangtung, where he says it has been grown to his knowledge for the last forty years.

The flower and vegetable show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held in the Gardens on the 26th of February, and was a great success, horticulturally, but financially it was greatly marred by the wet weather. The sale of plants by the Department having been stopped, surplus plants remaining over at the end of the previous year, instead of being taken away, were distributed, without price, to members of the Horticultural Society, as it was found that they would produce scarcely a thing if sold by auction.

The scheme in the proposed tramway through the New Garden having been dropped, very necessary repairs to the lower walk were taken in hand. The old chupans were taken up and replaced with cement and disintegrated granite.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.
The construction of the new staircase to the Ball-room necessitated the removal of a small shrubbery on the north side of the ground. Any shrubs which were worth saving were transplanted elsewhere.

The lawns on the north side of the house were relaid as they had become very uneven. Caterpillars were again troublesome in the Autumn on the tennis ground, but were kept under by applications of Jeyes' Fluid and water.

BLAKE GARDEN.
The vacancies caused by the trees which were blown down in the previous year were planted up with young trees, and the turf which was damaged by cockchafers was partly renewed, and partly replaced with blue grass, (*Ophiopogon*).

PEAK GARDEN.
An extension was begun by continuing the old culvert a distance of 125 feet, but it was not possible to do any levelling.

WEST END PARK.
Several trees were planted and the park kept in as tidy a condition as funds would allow.

KING'S PARK.
Planting was commenced by putting in upwards of 400 trees of various kinds, but it is to be regretted that several of these were afterwards stolen by persons unknown.

COLONIAL CEMETERY.
Trees were planted in various places and a good deal of turfing was done.

ROADSIDE BANKS.
The planting of Battery Path Bank was continued, and the Bank between Wyndham Street and Ice House Lane was planted with blue grass and other ornamental plants. The bank between Upper Albert Road and Garden Road was planted with several species of palms.

Dr. E. A. Vorisich, the Consul for Germany, presented several showy South American orchids to the Gardens in exchange for others. A large number of seedlings of the Coffin Wood tree, *Meliosira Nannu*, Hemsl., were raised in the Albany Nursery from seeds supplied in the Autumn of 1908 by the British C. oval, Chengdu, Szechuan; and 4 seedlings of cases containing 10 plants each, were despatched to various British Colonies and India, and one case each to Malacca and Tinian. As showing how much depends upon the treatment of the cases on board ship, and the weather encountered on the voyage, it is only necessary to say that the seedlings sent to Pretoria, with transpiration at Calcutta, and which were nearly three months on the voyage, arrived in good condition whilst those shipped to Ceylon suffered severely, although it was stated in the letter of acknowledgment of the latter, that the packing left nothing to be desired.

THE GALE OF OCTOBER 19TH.
Although the destruction of large trees was small, very considerable damage was done to shrubs in the various gardens and grounds.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Four small trees including *Bauhinia Blakesleyana* were blown down but were afterwards raised. Numerous Rose bushes and shrubs were destroyed. Poinsettias in beds which are nearly always a feature in the Gardens in November, were very much damaged and, as they had not time to recover, were more or less a failure.

STREET TREES.
Upwards of 150 young trees in Hongkong and Kowloon were blown over but were afterwards raised, but few big trees were blown down and killed. The Bamboos planted along the Peak Road suffered severely.

HERBARIUM.
The Superintendent, Mr. S. T. Dunn, described a dozen new species of Chinese plants, principally from Hongkong, and the New Territories, in two papers which were published in the Journal of Botany.

A collection of plants from Swatow was made by the Superintendent when on short leave and presented to the Department.

The Superintendent also presented 16 books, mostly botanical, to the Library, many of which were in several volumes.

The Bureau of Science, Manila, presented 478 Philippine plants. Professor Sargent of Harvard University 23 plants from Kwangsi, and the Assistant Superintendent 4,500 plants from Central China, to the Herbarium.

During the year a list of the native plants of Hongkong, the New Territories and Kwangtung Province has been drawn up with a key to the orders, general and species, and is now nearly complete.

Mrs. Gibbs, whose recent untimely death we have to deplore, presented many specimens of local plants to the Herbarium and Captain Hodgkin of the Malacca presented several specimens collected principally at Fochow.

The list of additions to the Flora of Hongkong and the New Territories is given in a supplement.

FORESTRY.
A—Demarcation.—Letters and numbers were painted at their proper places, for the assistance of the Forest Guards, in the vicinity of Victoria (Blocks 1 & 2), at Little Hongkong (Block 5), at Aberdeen (Block 6) and at Pokfulam (Block 7).

Level lines were marked out at Shing Mun (Block 1) for planting purposes.

B—FORMATION OF PINE TREE PLANTATIONS.
An area of about 300 acres in the Harbour Belt was sown (in sites) to the eastward of the plantations in 1908, and the failures in last year's plantations in this neighbourhood in the catchment areas of the Kowloon and Tsim Sha Tsui Reservoirs and in the felled areas of Mt. Kellee and Aberdeen were made good. Fifty pounds of pine seeds were sown broadcast in the Shing Mun Valley. In all, 38,200 pine trees were sown or planted at a cost of \$3,281.

C—CARE OF TREES IN PLANTATIONS.
Large quantities of undergrowth were given to the villagers in Hongkong and Kowloon in return for work done by them for the Department. The work done by the villagers was of various kinds, such as cleaning fire-barriers, digging pits for sowing seeds, path making and cord making. In all 27,216 loads of about 100 lbs. each, were disposed of in this way, and taking the value of a load at 6 cents, the villagers had to cut out themselves under the supervision of Foresters, it was a saving to the Government of about \$1,632 in cash.

The undergrowth was taken out of the following plantations—Victoria (1), Wongachung (2), Shaukiwan (3), Little Hongkong (5), Aberdeen (6), Pokfulam (7), Mongkok (8), Tai Po (9) and Kowloon Reservoir (10). In the two latter blocks pit and branches were given as no undergrowth was available. The villages which participated in this work were Aberdeen, Apichau, Little Hongkong, Mongkok, Pokfulam, Shaukiwan, Tai Po and Wongachung. This method of paying for work cannot be carried on indefinitely, as the undergrowth in the plantations is the result of many years' growth and protection, and its removal will also lower the price of timber for free felling.

D—PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
Old fire barriers were cleaned to the extent of 11,895 feet at a cost of 10,116 loads of brushwood and \$2,588 in cash. New barriers, 17,914 feet were made at Shing Mun, in the Harbour Belt at a cost of 644 loads of brushwood and \$2,612 in cash. Fifty-seven fires were reported, the largest occurring in 68 where 50 acres were burnt.

E—FOREST GUARDS' SERVICES.
There were more reports of pine trees and brushwood stealing during the year and more convictions than in the previous year. Notwithstanding the amount of brushwood given to the various villagers for work done, in every case, with the exception of Aberdeen and Wongachung, the reports of fuel stealing have nearly doubled, and for Pokfulam they have more than trebled.

During the year an Ordinance was passed amending the Malicious Damage Ordinance of 1865. This will enable the Department to deal with the destruction of trees near villages, when the damage may be reasonably supposed to be the action of residents of the village where such destruction has taken place.

One fuel stealer was banished, on a second conviction, for the unlawful removal of trees from a Government plantation. With regard to the agreement made with the occupants of the mounds mentioned in last year's report, a sum of \$30 was received for damage done to trees within a radius of 500 yards from such mounds.

F—REVENUE FELLING.

In October a contract was signed whereby the Government agreed to sell 710 acres of pine tree plantations to be felled under the Block System. These plantations were situated at Mt. Davis (7G), Aberdeen (7D & 7E), and Tsim Sha (4B & 2). The contract is to extend over 3 years and not more than 280 acres or less than 200 acres are to be felled in one year. All trees within 30 ft. of main roads are to be left within 30 ft. of main roads are to be left and all pine trees under 6 inches in circumference.

The first instalment received by the Government in connection with this contract amounted to \$4,009.57. A system of selling brushwood was cut down by the villagers of different blocks and a large lot of it put into cords, the villagers receiving a certain amount of the small shrubs in return for the work done by them. The cords were then sold at a contractor at a fixed rate. A sum of \$346.84 was received from this source. The total amount received from felling, including thinning was \$5,457.99.

GRASS-CUTTING.
Considerable discussion has taken place in the past year in regard to the question of allowing villagers to cut grass on the hillsides for fuel and fodder. It was proposed at first that licences for specific areas should be issued to the villagers, but, on further consideration, it was found that the suggested areas were unsuitable for the purpose intended as they were nearly all above the 1,000 ft. level. It was finally decided that the villagers should be allowed to cut sufficient grass on Crown land anywhere outside of Government plantations for village purposes, not for the purpose of sale. If grass is cut for sale, licences or permits must be applied for, and the grass must not be cut on lands assigned for village use.

G—PLANTING AND CARE OF ROADSIDE TREES.

No new planting of street trees was undertaken but a considerable number of failures in Hongkong and Kowloon were made good. Although 243 trees were used for this purpose, consisting principally of Poinsettias and Alocasias. The large number of trees required to be replanted every year shows one of the great difficulties of establishing street avenues in such a wind-swept place as Hongkong. A sum of \$33,750 was spent on the care of street trees during the year.

H—NURSERIES, AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC PLANTING.

Two hundred seedlings of the Coffin Wood tree, *Meliosira Nannu*, were planted on the hillsides, 50 at Aberdeen, 100 on the Mt. Kellee and 50 on the north side of A. Victoria. The tree is not likely to be of any economic value in Hongkong judging by the rate of growth of the tree which grew in the Botanical Gardens, where the conditions were more favourable than on the hillsides. This tree was blown down in the year 1908 by the typhoon and subsequently died.

At Keng Hui Nursery there are several kinds of economic plants in the experimental stage. These include *Aleurites Fordii*, *Sisal* Hemp and Tea Oil, but none of them at present show promise of being of any practical value. The cost of the upkeep of the nurseries is shown in Table IV.

I—FORESTRY SERVICE PATHS.
Paths were made during the year from the Peak Road to Hatten Road, from Peak Road to Magazine Gap Road, from Magazine Gap Road to Wanchai Gap Road, from Wanchai Gap Road to Wongachung Road and from Wanchai-Aberdeen Road to Wongachung-Little Hongkong Road. Although these paths greatly facilitate the work of the Forest Guards they have, also, unfortunately been of great assistance to fuel stealers.

New Forestry Service Paths.

Description of Paths.	Length Miles.	Cost of Construction.
Peak Road, Hatten Road, Magazine Gap Rd., Wanchai Gap Rd., Wanchai-Aberdeen Road, Wanchai-Little Hongkong Road.	1 1/2 1 1/4 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	20.44 20.44 20.44 20.44 20.44
Total.	10 1/2	\$101.68

The cost of keeping in repair the old paths was \$176.80. The heavy rainstorms which frequently occur here will render it necessary to spend an annual sum on this item.

K—CLEARING UNDERGROWTH AROUND HOUSES.

The clearing of brushwood around houses, to the extent of a million, and a half square feet, was carried out at Shaukiwan, Bonham Road, Kennedy Town, Babinion Path, Conduit Road, Kennedy Road and Bowen Road at the expense of the Government in connection with the crusade against mosquitoes and malaria. A clearing of 100,000 sq. ft. was also done at the expense of private individuals at the Peak, Bowen Road and Wongachung.

As showing the utility of this work as long as breeding places for mosquitoes remain, it is only necessary to state that after the brushwood had been cleared in one of the districts where malaria was rife a few cases of the disease were reported. In the same district, of Anophelis and Culex larvae in the garden, and close to, one of the houses whose inmates were suffering severely from malaria.

FORESTRY LICENCES—NEW TERRITORIES.
These fees are now collected by the District Officer at Tai Po for the Northern District, and by the Assistant Land Officer in Hongkong and the Southern District. The total sum collected for the year as furnished by the District Officer, was \$4,800.50. The terms of these licences were altered during the year, and one of the conditions now is that trees may not be cut within 250 yards of a village or within 50 yards of such main roads as are specified in the licences.

COMMERCIAL INVESTIGATIONS.
Lists of the vegetable drugs of Hongkong, samples of many of which had already been forwarded, were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute, London, for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These lists were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

Seeds of *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites cordata*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Sesia hispida*, *Perilla oxyloba* and *Perilla frutescens* were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These seeds were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

Seeds of *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites cordata*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Sesia hispida*, *Perilla oxyloba* and *Perilla frutescens* were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These seeds were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

Seeds of *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites cordata*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Sesia hispida*, *Perilla oxyloba* and *Perilla frutescens* were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These seeds were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

Seeds of *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites cordata*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Sesia hispida*, *Perilla oxyloba* and *Perilla frutescens* were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These seeds were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

Seeds of *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites cordata*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Sesia hispida*, *Perilla oxyloba* and *Perilla frutescens* were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These seeds were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

Seeds of *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites cordata*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Sesia hispida*, *Perilla oxyloba* and *Perilla frutescens* were sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute for a report as to whether any of them contained medicinal or toxic qualities, or had economic value. These seeds were submitted by the Director of the Imperial Institute to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council, the Secretary of which replied that the Committee did not feel there were sufficient indications of the extent of employment of individual plants to say which, if any, should merit inclusion in the Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. The Director of the Imperial Institute added that he did not think any of the plants in the list were likely to yield products of economic value not already known.

The Government is greatly indebted to Dr. Ho Kai for supplying valuable information in regard to these drugs, without which the investigations would have taken years to complete.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Mr. C. McL. Messer's report on the Post Office Department for last year is as follows:—

STAFF.
1. Mr. W. J. Solly, Postmaster at Shanghai, returned from leave and resumed duty on 22nd November. Mr. G. G. Bennett, Senior Clerk in the Hongkong Office, was granted leave from 14th May. Mr. C. J. Savage, Superintendent of Mails, returned from leave and resumed duty on 29th June.

2. Among the remainder of the staff there were twelve resignations and appointments at Hongkong; and one resignation and appointment at Shanghai Office.

MAILS.
3. The number of mail bags and packets dealt with in the General Post Office, Hongkong, amounted to 209,109 an increase of 4,820 compared with the previous year.

REGISTRATION AND PARCEL BRANCH.
4. Registered articles and parcels handled in Hongkong amounted to 95,101 an increase of 145,688, compared with the previous year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
5. A statement of revenue and expenditure is given in Table III. Revenue amounted to \$44,040.68 showing an increase of \$3,614.98, being due to increase of business. The expenditure amounted to \$10,724.99 being an increase of \$1,244.82 on the expenditure of the previous year. This proportionately large increase in expenditure was due to the following reasons:—In the year 1908 only three of the quarterly payments of the contribution towards the subsidy to the Postal and Original Steam Navigation Company for the carriage of mails were paid, while during the year under review the quarterly payment in arrears together with the full yearly payment were made. Of the payments under this head of expenditure \$3,550.93 was in respect of the year 1908. Other Mail Transit payments also show an increase of \$7,975.65, largely due to the payments made to China, Japan and Russia for the carriage of mails despatched by the trans-Siberian Railway. Since the last statistics were taken for transit payments on account of mails despatched by this route, the weight of mails despatched, especially from Hongkong, has greatly increased, owing to a better service, and in consequence after the next statistics have been taken in the year 1910 these payments will be still more increased.

6. Table IV shows a comparative statement of the sale of postage stamps at the various British Post Offices in China for the years 1908 and 1909. Table V shows the number of stamps of different denominations issued for sale during the years 1908 and 1909. Table VI shows statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the last ten years. Table VII shows the amounts payable yearly by and to Hongkong for the years 1908 to 1913, inclusive, for the transit of mails, based on the statistics taken during the first twenty-eight days of November, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention of Rome. Table VIII shows the amounts payable yearly by Hongkong, for the period from the 1st of October, 1907, to the 31st December, 1909, for transit of mails, based on the statistics taken during the first twenty-eight days of May, 1908.

MONEY ORDERS.
The slump in money order transactions during 1908, aggregating about £16,000 less than during 1907, was arrested in 1909 in which year business began to recover its vitality resulting in an increase of £6,000 over that of 1908. The sale of British and Local Postal Orders also increased by £4,000 and \$4,000 respectively, but the payment of British Postal Orders showed a small diminution of £500.

DEAD LETTERS.
8. The total number of articles dealt with in the Dead Letter Office at Hongkong was 10,450, made up of 10,450 returned to Hongkong from other offices, 4,849 and returned by Hongkong to offices from which they originated 5,601. This is an increase of 3,709 on the total of last year. Of the letters returned to, and originating from Hongkong, it was possible to return to the senders 12,099. There were undeliverable by the General Post Office and the two Branch Post Offices—Foreign Letters, etc., 13,338, Lottery Letters, etc., 13,180 and Local Letters, etc., 4,155. The first and second of these are included in the total of those returned by Hongkong to offices of origin, and of the last mentioned it was possible to return to the senders 3,107.

9. There were 500 unregistered letters in which were found articles of value, viz., silver spoons, leather pocket books, brooches, silver hair-pins, silver chains, purses, &c., &c., and money (consisting of drafts, bank notes, money orders, postal notes, postage stamps, and coin) to the value of £28.65. These, when possible, were subject to registration and returned to senders. Two hundred and eighteen Chinese letters were found to contain coin (mostly Cash), but with the exception of 63 which contained the senders' names and addresses, and which were compulsorily registered and returned to the senders, the remainder were destroyed and the contents converted into Hongkong money and paid into Revenue.

Two hundred and forty-five post cards bearing imitation of postage stamps and addressed to the United Kingdom were withdrawn from the mails, the regulations of that country prohibiting their being forwarded. There were 27 post cards posted either with no address whatever or an vague and incomplete that they could not be forwarded.

PILLAR BOXES.
10. The total number of articles collected during the year from all pillar boxes was 183,151 against 161,933 in 1908, showing an increase of 21,218 on the total of the previous year. New pillar boxes have been erected at the San Ferry Company's wharves and at the Lower Peak Tramway Terminus.

CHINESE BRANCH.
11. The total number of Chinese registered articles delivered by this Branch was 183,805 against 161,933 in 1908, showing an increase of 21,872 on the total of the previous year. This shows a decrease as compared with the year 1908 of 1,872, and an increase of 20,885 as compared with the year 1907. The amount of ordinary correspondence dealt with has largely increased; the increase being mainly due to the letter carrier licences being no longer issued. The number of Postal Hong licences issued during the year was 37, 36 renewals and one new licence. This number shows a decrease of one licence compared with the previous year. The letter carrier licences were abolished as the necessity for such no longer exists.

—

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

PER DOZ.

Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bamby bottles)	60 "
Potash, Salter & B. P. Soda	60 "
Lemonade	65 "
Lime Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberyrade	75 "

SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale, Pints 5; Splits 60	
Lime Fruit Cham.	
page	Pints 5; Splits 60

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

Our Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

A GIANT'S STRENGTH.

Almost every revolt is caused by well-meaning persons. "But I meant so well!" is often the cry of one who having a giant's power used it tyrannously. We British pride ourselves on our spirit of compromise, and we are of opinion that anger hence our race, still potent it not bodily yet surely spiritually in the affairs of men, will be remembered with undying honour and praise as the one tribe among all the children of men who, having power, stayed their hand. We seem to have ingrained in us a love of fair play, we "give the other fellow a chance." This is why we deeply regret cur and dictatorial utterances like that of one of the members of the Sanitary Board when discussing at the last official meeting the to him trifling matter of a well in Wellington Street. The matter was not one which a man to whom power and responsibility have been given should have allowed to disturb his outward placidity. The Government Analyst who knows at least as much about his own business as most people know about theirs, and a great deal more than those other people know about his, reported that while impurities did enter the water, the well was working satisfactorily. The Medical Officer of Health intimated that the well ought to be properly protected with a good kerb, and a covering and a pump fitted. Then it ought to be retained, if on subsequent examination the water should be found to be drinkable. This seems reasonable, but why should the well be closed altogether if the water be found on minute analysis to contain something which a doubtless learned gentleman declares to be suspicious, why should it not be utilized for every other purpose save cooking and drinking? There is every reason why it should. We know, and everybody knows perfectly well that there are whole streets in Hongkong where the mains barely supply sufficient water to drink, and a large section of the community is hard put to it for drinking and laundry and house cleaning. Water can be more ignorantly silly than to insist that the Chinese are careless about boiling drinking water. It is rare to see a Chinese drinking anything

cold, and he has cold water to drink worse than the town drunkard or our office cat. He always drinks weak-hot tea when thirsty. When he gets into his old age it may indeed come from water, but it is not caused by drinking it cold. This well, with the precautions suggested, might without the smallest danger to anybody be used, and we cannot but strongly protest against the arbitrary treatment meted out to those who will suffer by the shutting up of this well. We submit that Mr. Hooper's motion was eminently reasonable. He pointed out with a force which ought to penetrate a thick head (a stony heart where others are concerned frequently seems to be the mark of a committee, which as everybody knows to his cost has no soul to be condemned and no body to be kicked), that if the well were thoroughly cleaned a proper kerb built, and a substantial cover provided to the satisfaction of the Board, the well might be allowed to continue on probation as it were. The member whose harshness of temper perhaps, or perhaps some smaller, but still fatal, cause to the downcast residents of the owners of that well and the residents in its vicinity made him oppose the motion, curtly objected to the words "to the satisfaction of the Board," and affirmed that "no cleaning would make him satisfied." This Napoleonic attitude is in a member of a class, a society and a body which ought to know better, and as a whole, we must deprecate. Apart from the merits of this well (which may be or may not be polluted in the distant or near future) the member has declared that no argument will touch him, no reason affect him. This is the point—not whether he was right to oppose the continued use of that well, but that he did a thing that Englishmen or Irishmen or Cornishmen or any other men of our Land must do. Unreasoning blind "No" has before now had worse effects than discomfort and suffering among the poor and voiceless. It has led to the cruel unreasoning tears of the high-placed, the learned, too good, and above all the well-meaning.

INVENTOR OR QUACK?

Poor Dr. Doyen! We in lands far distant from his beautiful France that in the hopes and dreams which doubtless inspired his researches should one day thank him for being one of the great French benefactors of mankind, we while unable to form an opinion as to the merit or worthlessness of his discoveries, feel astonished and pained when we read of the reception given him by the students of the great institution called the Faculté de Paris. At the lecture given, we believe, absolutely gratis, and intended to show without personal advertisement what Dr. Doyen's inventions really had in them, these students came in their hundreds. We hesitate whether we ought to denounce them by that honourable name, their conduct does not appear to have been at all similar to that which one would expect from a decent French bourgeois untainted with aristocracy and supposed to be inspired by an ardent love of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. In the account which has reached us of the disgraceful heckling of a man who as far as we know has committed no crime against society more heinous than that of devoting all his life and a great part of his personal means in the service of his fellow-creatures, and of inviting them to examine the result of his labours and judge if it be good, we see the words "hooligan and apache." This would comfort us a little if we could believe it entirely. We like to think that the unmanly individuals who howled down a learned man were not really members of any part of the illustrious University of Paris. But alas! We know too well that a few noisy mongrels will send a whole kennel of thorough-bred hounds into a demagogic yelping frenzy all night. And fellows who under ordinary circumstances are gentle, cheerful, and a little thoughtless and hasty, yet really engaging and even lovable young gentlemen, may under bad guidance degenerate into very loathly and repulsive young cads. Even if Dr. Doyen has dreamed dreams and if "much learning hath made him mad," he has at least toiled and striven. If he has not won the crown, he is one of those who point upward and onward. Hats off to him!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BLISTER BLIGHT is attacking the Darling tea gardens.

THE German Mail of the 21st April has been delivered in London.

THE Bishop of Victoria will hold an Ordination in St. John's Cathedral at 11 a.m. tomorrow—Trinity Sunday. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D. Matins will be held at 10 a.m.

A DISTRESSING tragedy is reported from a village in Russia. Twenty-eight persons died within forty-eight hours after drinking water from a well. The headman of the village admitted having dropped some medicine in the well to purify the water to save people from contracting disease. Enquiries have been made into the matter.

THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th May.
The memorial service held at Christ Church this morning in commemoration of our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Edward VII. was a most impressive one. The limited accommodation in the sacred edifice held the representatives of the British community, the Consular Body and members of the foreign community in Shanghai. Mr. J. W. Jamieson, H. B. M. Consul-General in Canton, occupied the principal seat in the front row, in which were seated also His Excellency Viceroy Yuan Shih-kun, the Tartar General and the two Lieutenant Tatar Generals, Admiral Li Chun, and almost all the High Provincial officials.

The service opened with the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus," while the congregation remained kneeling.

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire;
Thou the anointing Spirit art,
Who dost Thy sevenfold gifts impart:

Thy blessed unction from above
Is comfort, life, and fire of love;
Enable with perpetual light:
The dulness of our blinded sight:

Anoint and cheer our soiled face
With the abundance of Thy grace;
Keep far our foes, give peace at home,
Where Thou art God no ill can come.

Teach us to know the Father, Son,
And Thou art God no ill can come.
This may be our endless song.

Praise to Thy eternal merit,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Amen.

[The prayers from the Burial Service and others were similar to those adopted in the service in St. John's Cathedral yesterday.—Ed., H. & T.]

After the hymn "The Souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them" was sung, the officiating clergyman offered the following prayer while the congregation remained kneeling:—

Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy holy Word, that the hearts of Kings are in Thy rule and governance, and that Thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy godly wisdom: We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of George, Thy Servant, our King and Governor, that, in all his thoughts, words, and works, he may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to his charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness: Grant this, O merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the benediction was pronounced, and the service concluded with the "Dead March" in Saw.

THE JAPANESE SERVICE.
The Service held at the Hongkong Temple yesterday was impressively beautiful. A large number of the members of the Japanese community in Hongkong attended including twelve little children of the Japanese Primary School. There were present among the congregation a few European ladies and gentlemen also.

Before the religious part of the ceremony commenced, Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul-General for Japan, said that they were met within these sacred precincts that day—the day of the burial of the great Sovereign of a great nation—to do honour to the British nation with whom the Japanese shared in their grief and great affliction. Though his late Majesty's reign had been a short one, it was fraught with many great and enduring events. It would be a work of supererogation for him, at that moment, to dilate upon the great deeds of the dead monarch that have had such a marked influence upon the course of public events in the history of the world within a short time. He could not, however, fail upon that occasion and in that place to make a passing reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which had been concluded during the reign of Edward. The peace-maker and the all-destroying and binding compact of the present time. The agreement was one which not only tended to the cementing of friendship of the two contracting parties, but it also contributed its share towards the peace of the world at large. As Japanese there were several circumstances which made them sympathize with the English nation in the loss of their King. As an insular nation he felt that, geographically speaking, their condition was analogous with that of England. They felt genuine admiration for their Allies whose noble example it was their endeavour to emulate, more especially in the direction of the preservation of the peace of the world.

Consul Funatsu concluded an address which was feelingly delivered by declaring that the memorial service was held out of respect for and deep sympathy with the great English nation in their sorrow.

The address concluded, the Rev. Tsumura and Kuchiba began to recite prayers, which were silently followed by the congregation; according to Buddhistic rituals. The prayers were brief.

Then one after another those present stepped forward in front of the altar, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The interior of the temple presented a solemn and impressive appearance. As each member of the congregation stepped before the altar, he made a deep and reverent obeisance in front of a tablet on the altar bearing a dedicatory inscription to the late King Edward the Seventh. After this, powdered incense was dropped into the burner. This ceremony was performed by all the members of the Buddhist persuasion present.

An affecting scene was that when a very little boy scarcely ten years of age approached the altar and went through the ceremony of depositing the incense in the sacred vessel which his diminutive height hardly enabled him to reach.

The memorial service lasted about one hour, proceeded to Statue Square and before the Statue of his late Majesty paid his homage to the memory of the dead monarch in strict Japanese fashion.

THE MORRIS COMMUNITY.
On behalf of the Moravian Community, and the congregation, the Immanuel of the Moravian Community, after yesterday's service, gave expression to the heartfelt grief caused by the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and paid the highest tribute to his memory.

Prayers were afterwards offered for the long life and prosperity of our present Sovereign, His Majesty King George V. Long may he reign!

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A BOARDING HOUSE THAT FAILED TO PAY.

The Bankruptcy Court sat this morning, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, presiding.

Re. W. H. Embury.
This was an application for a Receiving Order. Mr. Hinds stated that Mr. Embury, carried on the business of a boarding-house proprietor in Robinson Road, chiefly upon furniture hired and borrowed money. He also held a life policy valued at over £500 but he was not now in a position to continue that policy but a balance £55 was due to him. The furniture was cancelled under a bill of sale and was of no value; so that practically the only asset of the debtor was the sum of £55. Debtor's salary was \$50 a month and he had also a daughter, who was earning money and was willing to pay \$50 towards the payment of her father's debts.

His Lordship:—What do you say, Mr. Official Receiver?

The Official Receiver—I would like to put debtor in the box and ask him a number of questions.

Debtor was called into the box.

The Official Receiver—With regard to your statement of affairs, why didn't you mention anything about the \$4,500?

Debtor:—The amount was on both sides of the account.

But you said nothing about it?—I gave all the facts to my solicitors. I did not notice the omission. The furniture was covered by two bills of sale.

Is there strange that the furniture was never yours and that they should have been cancelled under two bills of sale?—The bills of sale were made out to make Mr. and Mrs. Embury's business.

What is the value of your life policy?—£500.

When did you pay the last premium?—Last March.

And you borrowed some money on that policy?—Yes.

With regard to the lease of your boarding-house, what's the amount of the rent?—\$300 a month.

Any profits?—No profits, all losses.

But you told me that some rooms were well let?—Now, but they were empty for three months.

Is the boarding-house your business or Mrs. Embury's business?—Mrs. Embury's business.

A letter has been received by a creditor from Mrs. Embury saying she is unable to pay her debts and saying "we" are petitioning for an order of bankruptcy. If the business belonged to Mrs. Embury, how is it that—

The bill of sale was transferred to Mrs. Embury at her own request.

The Official Receiver—My Lord, Mrs. Embury would have been the proper person to have filed the petition for bankruptcy.

Mr. Hinds—Mrs. Embury is purely in the position of a manager.

Mr. Embury—Manageress.

Mr. Hinds—Manageress.

The Official Receiver stated that as debtor signed the bills of sale, he must have been aware of the responsibility he was undertaking. The business was the "Waverley" boarding-house and the only asset was the lease and it was clear that the responsibility could not be transferred to Mr. Embury.

Mr. Hinds suggested that the name of Mrs. Embury be joined with that of debtor and that both should be made to represent as trading in the boarding-house.

The Official Receiver stated that one of the creditors told him that Mrs. Embury had contracted all her debts in her own name and not in that of her husband.

Debtor further said that he had one daughter who paid him \$50 a month, another who went to school and a boy who was an apprentice in the docks.

Defendant was adjudged bankrupt, the Official Receiver agreeing to what assets debtor had and a lump sum for costs.

ANOTHER BOARDING-HOUSE FAILURE.
Re: Mrs. R. A. Ford.

The Official Receiver stated that this was an application for an order of bankruptcy. Mrs. Ford formerly carried on the business of a boarding-house keeper in the Colony for some time and had had various misfortunes. She finally sold her business and her furniture was mortgaged, out of the proceeds of which she obtained \$300. Debtor had no assets and at the time she was in the Colony she worked as a nurse and was at present at Shanghai. Last time the matter was before the Court debtor stated that she had an opportunity of making some money and was allowed by him to go to Shanghai, from which place she communicated with him from time to time. He asked that the application be allowed to stand over sine die in case of any possible representations by creditors. The application was granted.

BORROWED MONEY.
Re: C. Gomez.

The Official Receiver stated that this was a petition on the part of the debtor for a Receiving Order. The total debts amounted to \$900, in respect of money borrowed from Indian watchmen and Chinese assistants. He had no assets, except his salary of \$60 a month. There were no legal expenses in that case and he suggested that the petition be allowed on condition that debtor pay to him the sum of \$45 a month from his salary.

Debtor's answer to his Lordship, stated that he had a family and that he was willing to pay \$45 a month.

The application was granted.

A PARTNER WHO ABSCONDED.
Re: Cheung Shing Cheung Sim.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

The Official Receiver stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner to apply for an order to rescind an Interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. Orders for the partnership had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He suggested that the order be rescinded.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

KING EDWARD'S DEATH.

The outstanding feature of the week was the observance by this Colony of His late Majesty King Edward VII's funeral obsequies yesterday. Of course, the local manifestations of sorrow and regret at the passing away of a great King must have been dwarfed by the traditional solemn grandeur of the ceremonies at Westminster Hall; but here in Hongkong the rituals for the dead, though carried out on a modest scale, were none the less sincere and the widespread sympathy of all the communities was marked in its tangible form. The various sections of Hongkong's cosmopolitan community paid a graceful compliment to the memory of the late King by holding special Memorial Services at their respective places of worship and all classes joined in paying a wealth of floral tributes at the foot of the late King's life-size representation in Statue Square. As was said of Victoria the Good and the Great, the dead Monarch was worth "all the flowers of May." But as was very appropriately remarked by the officiating gentleman at one of the Memorial Services, in our grief and sorrow for the dead, we must not forget our duty to the living and the afflicted hearts of millions of loyal souls who boast with pardonable pride of their position as British subjects must have been yesterday in a sympathetic chord for that gracious lady who mourns with her people the loss of her beloved Consort. At the present moment all eyes and thoughts are turned towards King Edward VII.

WHAT BECAME OF THE CIGARETTES.
Apropos of a reference to the dead King, a very good story is told of His late Majesty which most of my readers may probably not have come across. The incident proves that thoughtfulness in little things for which King Edward VII. was always noted. It appears that one day His Majesty visited a certain factory and in the course of his visit he threw the stump of his cigarette outside the establishment. It so happened that a couple of workmen saw the King's act and forthwith proceeded in the direction of the little treasure. One of the men, however, necessarily forestalled the other in picking up the stump and a heated discussion ensued as to the ownership. One of the treasure-seekers argued that the stump belonged to him because he saw it first, while the other employed the more material argument that he was entitled to the ownership because he picked it up first. A wordy warfare was in progress, which threatened to develop into a battle royal, when the King arrived on the scene. On learning the cause of the quarrel, the King asked the man who had the cigarette to keep it, while from his pocket he drew another cigarette with the royal monogram printed on it in gold and presented it to the aggrieved party. Some time later, an enterprising curiosity-hunter thought a golden each not over exorbitant for a couple of the King's cigarettes had made the curious purchase to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. When the King came to hear to what use his cigarettes had been put, it is needless to remark that in future he took good care to destroy the stumps of his cigarettes when he had no further use for them.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.
Now that the report of the Special Committee appointed by the City Fathers to inquire into the possible sources of contamination of the Mount Austin supply has been made public, it would be interesting to see what steps Government intends to take with regard to the matter. It is made clear in the report that the only method to avoid contamination altogether is to get rid of the reservoir itself and bring into use certain extensions of the Colony's waterworks, to make good the deficiency, but the Government are loath in their efforts that this method would entail an excessive cost. As far as I can see, the question is reduced to this:—Is it to be an excessive cost or are we to face the inevitable danger of possible water poisoning? And this reminds me of the heated controversy which raged some time ago over the proposed sale of the Colony's "forest site." The Government very properly urged upon rival parties the pressing need for the waterworks to put through certain public works, in which waterworks are included, but a few far-sighted faddists stepped upon the scene and thought to shoot out their disapproval from the "bottleneck" for aesthetic and other considerations. Now why cinch such people let Government alone? It is exasperating to say the least, that while the authorities are given an opportunity of fairly compensating for the colossal blunder committed in connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway by a veritable "Garden of Eden," which is sublimely termed "public opinion" should chin in and harass the Government by means of flanking manoeuvres. Worst thing could happen than the sale of a harmless site to the Standard Oil Company. How can people talk of civic pride when there is one of the worst physical dangers staring us in the face? Such things can only happen in Hongkong. At all events, no sane Government or commercial body ever refused a windfall when one came their way. Some people fondly imagine that the sale of the "forest site" would be a tremendous public sacrifice but there are many wrogs which exist solely in the imagination. One fact is clear. Money is urgently required for important public works and it is the Government's duty to obtain that money in spite of unnecessary opposition.

WILL BE A PARADISE.
That wholesome institution known as Victoria Canal is fast becoming the criminal's paradise. When one passes to see the comparative ease with which recent escapees have been effected, one can't help wondering that Government have not yet thought fit to introduce drastic reforms in the conduct of the gaol. It is not exactly rare, owing to the public to be alive to the fact that prisoners should be so easily able to cheat the law and that more than one long-sentence man should at the present moment be at large and most likely in their midst. One of the "forest site" is a prospective criminal, the Caledonian Gaol, present stand, actually occupying a position which probably do not give it the right to get into it. How long is this going to continue?

CASUAL CRITIC.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth annual ordinary meeting of this company was held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1910. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present:—Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Mr. J. Bandow (directors), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (secretary), Messrs. Ho Fook, Wong Kam Fook, T. F. Hough, C. F. Xavier and D. Dorabjee.

The Secretary having read the notice of the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts will with your permission be taken as read. The profit on working account, in spite of heavier losses on depreciated copper coins, is slightly better than the previous year.

and partly to economies in various directions. We propose with your approval to pay a dividend of 7% from working profits and a bonus of 5% from interest account, the distribution of profit being shown in this manner, so that there may be no misconception as to the actual proportion of your dividend which has been earned by running the Ferry service, as distinct from outside sources of revenue. The amount of \$165,000 on deposit with the W. & F. Co. will, in part, if not altogether, disappear from future accounts as we are intending to place \$100,000 on mortgage; whilst a large part of the remainder will be required for the new pier at Ice House Street, which we hope to commence shortly. A shelter is being constructed in front of the Kowloon Wharf with the object of minimising the discomfort attending transfer to and from rickshaws in stormy weather.

There were no questions.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. D. Dorabjee seconded.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Hough moved the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, J. Bandow and Hon. Mr. H. Keswick as directors.

Mr. Xavier seconded.

Agreed.

Mr. T. F. Hough moved that Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar be re-elected a director.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded.

Carried.

The re-election of Mr. W. H. Poole as auditor, was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Wong Kam Fook, seconded by Mr. Xavier.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants may be had on application on and after Monday.

There will be a special excursion to Macao on Empire Day, Tuesday next. The S.S. Swallow of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co. leaves Hongkong at 9 a.m. and will return from Macao at 5 p.m.

The first batch of European police for Col mbo is due to arrive in Colombo in the first week in June. Accommodation has been prepared for 40 men in the old military prison adjoining the Police station.

The case was concluded before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning in which Ser. Pitt, of By View Police Station, charged "Whit" Whitch, manager of the Belle View Hotel, with selling drinks during prohibited hours. The case was dismissed.

GERMANY has offered to sell the cruiser Blücher to Turkey for £2,000,000 although it only cost £1,375,000. The Turkish Admiralty, however, have decided in preference, to place an order for a new armoured cruiser of moderate displacement in Great Britain.

In the course of the Bankruptcy proceedings at the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Almada informed the Chief Justice that he appeared for thirty-one creditors, whose debts due to them by a certain debtor he was in a position to prove.

THE Indian Emigration Committee has presented a unanimous report. It is not in favour of the importation of Indians for specific terms, or a specific purpose, unless the colonies are enabled to settle after the period of indenture. It declares that the West African Colonies are wholly unsuitable for Indian immigration.

THE Java Bode calls attention to the decreasing output of pepper in the Straits and F.M.S. owing to the more pressing claims of rubber cultivation. Experts say that the quality of Singapore pepper has fallen off greatly owing to the less care bestowed on the article in consequence of the low prices ruling. Speculators, it is said, look forward to a greater decrease of output, and are already taking measures to control the market.

EARLY last month Mr. Justice Barton delivered judgment at Dublin in a case in which the question was raised as to whether a bequest in the will of the late Miss Selina of Dublin, of £4,000 new consols for the benefit of the Dublin Home for Cats was a valid charitable bequest. It was held that the bequest was valid. The fund will be administered by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who now have charge of the cats home.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
12 DAYS VANCOUVER TO HONGKONG.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.
From Quebec.

From Hongkong.	Steamers	Leaves
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"	FRIDAY, JULY 1ST
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"ALLAN LINE"	FRIDAY, JULY 22ND
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"	FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"ALLAN LINE"	FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND

and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperor" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by way Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Servants, Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate 3rd Class Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.
Via New York 45.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
J. W. ORRIDGE, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Steamship	Leaves
"GAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUMSAY"	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	THURSDAY, 26th May, Noon.
MANILA	FRIDAY, 27th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA	FRIDAY, 31st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FRIDAY, 10th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kailang*, *Namang* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	Leaves
SHANGHAI	"CHIHUA"	22nd May	Daylight.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	22nd "	Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SLIGAN"	22nd "	Daylight.
MANILA	"TRAN"	24th "	3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	26th "	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHOHO"	26th "	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	29th "	Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	2nd June	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDY"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SORROW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SORROW STEAMERS (*Ando*, *Chusan*, *Lingao*, *Chinwa*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 15.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
"LAFIRO"	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st May, at 5 P.M.
"RUBI"	1540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, with no transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"		WEDNESDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Special attention given towards

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGO MARU"	SUNDAY, 22nd May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 29th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOJUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"HIRANOMARU," Capt. H. Furer, Tons 9300 "TANGO MARU," Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8300 "KAMO MARU," Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	"KAMAKURA MARU," Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 18th June, from KOBE.
---------------------------	--	---------------------------------

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	"TAMBA MARU," Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 "AWA MARU," Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 24th May, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.
---------------------------	--	---

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"KUMANO MARU," Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 "YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
---	---	---

BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"BINGO MARU," Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 11st May.
-----------------------------------	---	--------------------

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Noon.
-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------

KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"AKI MARU," Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000	MONDAY, 30th May, A.M.
-------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"TOSA MARU," Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 24th May.
-----------------------	---	--------------------

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30th MAY, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUBUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"DEVANHA"

Captain H. Powel, carrying His Majesty's Vails, will be despatched from this port on HONGKONG, &c. on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *CHINA*, 7,912 tons, from Hongkong, 17th May 1910.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Himalaya*, due in London on 10th July, 1910. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
via PORTS AND SUBS CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:
S.S. "SURUGA".....About 31st May.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queen-land Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stevedore and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
via
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
"Oceano"	4,657	F. W. Davies	10th June
"Kumano"	6,232	J. Mathie	17th July
"Ayeris"	4,361	J. Boyd	26th July
"Savio"	6,232	F. S. Cowley	23rd Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamer.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"AFRICAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1910.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May 1910.

Intimations
PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bases, soothing and cooling effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—
PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAUEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION R&D HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUGHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Bela Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
F & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
March 1910, 13th March, 1910.

Therapion may now also be obtained
in DRUGGIST (TASTLESS) FORM.
SELF CURE NO FICTIONS
MARVEL UPON MARVELS
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
as a doctor's bill or failing into
the clutches of quackery, may safely, speedily,
and economically cure himself without the
aid of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in the
department of anal and venereal diseases, as
have been required to health and happiness who
for years previously had been merely dragging
out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign
Remedy for discharges, suppurating
ulcers, the use of which does irreparable harm by
laying the foundation of stricture and other
serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign
Remedy for primary and secondary
syphilis, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenicals are popularly but erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign
Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired
vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for
business or pleasure, loss of appetite, indigestion,
pains in the back and head, and all
disorders resulting from dissipation, early
exhaustion, &c., which the faculty is positively
incapable of curing, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable
Chemically or from the Le Chem. Medicines Co.,
Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price
in England 2s. 6d. per bottle, state which of
the three numbers required, and see that word
"THERAPION" appears on British Government
Stamps affixed to every genuine package.

Sole by all Chemists.

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,
ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

"THIN TI" G

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Qualification: First

Hongkong, 19th June, 1910.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co., Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,00,000	\$2,023,918	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/94 = \$5.11	4% { \$950 London 29.15/
National Bank of China, Limited	90,925	7	£6	£4,000 \$40,000	\$30,353	\$2 (London 21/6) for 1909	5% buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,00,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6% 177 1/2 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	£12,000 \$120,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15 1/2 for 1908	5% Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$387,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1907 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6% \$535 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$707,617	\$12 and bonus \$5 for 1907	7% \$230
FIRE INSURANCE.							
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7% \$174 1/2 and b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8% \$346 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	none	\$2 1/2 for 1906	3% 34 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$220,766	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	3% 34 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	£13,751	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8% { \$30 29 1/2 sales
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	£13,751	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/10 11/16 = \$3.154	7% \$72
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	192,994	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09 \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1909	5% 97/- 4% \$36 3 1/2% \$141
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$1,121	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9% Tls. 18 Pa. 10 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$6,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2% \$177 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$125,803	\$5 for 1897	5% \$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 7,00,000	Tls. 6,003	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.4.09	Tls. 920 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	£1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9% Tls. 18 Pa. 10 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	none	First year	5% 58 sellers
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	£1,435	\$2 per share 13th dividend	5% 58 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£1,000,000 \$10,00,000	\$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	10% \$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$5,500,000 \$55,00,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2% \$59 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000,000 \$50,00,000	\$132,755	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	5% 9 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000	Tls. 6,225	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2% Tls. 77
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000	Tls. 0,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7% Tls. 123
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.12.09	5 1/2% Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	\$24,617	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$2.00 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares for half year ending 31.12.09	3% \$107 \$8 1/2 \$102 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$1,277	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	6 1/2% 18 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$27,911	45 cents for 1909	6% \$30 buyers
Hempshires Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$5,471	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2% Tls. 112
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$3,919	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2% \$40 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 63,969	Final of \$1.50 for account 1909	8 1/2%
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,958		
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 12,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2% Tls. 130 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$1,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8% 5 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 5,373	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.9.09	12% Tls. 62
Laon-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 500,000	Tls. 4,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	7% Tls. 74
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 400	Tls. 50	Tls. 4,800,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10% Tls. 250
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£348	25% per share for 1908	6% \$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	NIL	60 cents for 1909	6% \$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$61,118	10 cents for year ended 31.12.06	3% \$2 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$50,000	none	80 cents for 1909	9% 58 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$1,602	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2% \$19 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	\$300,000	\$1,891	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10% \$7 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$4,390	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2% \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6% \$30 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$11,708	Final of \$3 for 1909	6% \$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9% Tls. 1,475
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$1,176	4th interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1909	5% \$15 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl, Bosch en Landbouwerij op de Looij, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 31,624	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	5 1/2% \$1.60 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$4,204	None	5% \$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$8,440		
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000	none	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 6 for 1908	2% Tls. 220 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 400,000	Tls. 5,250	None	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$31,000	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8% \$35 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000	\$63	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	8% \$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	none	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5% \$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$243	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2% \$14 sales
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	5% \$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000	\$782	First year	
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Bouffé shares 1,300	50 Halpang CURRENCY	25	none	none		

Printed and Published by JOHN PABLO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Victoria Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882 CAPITAL £3,000,000.

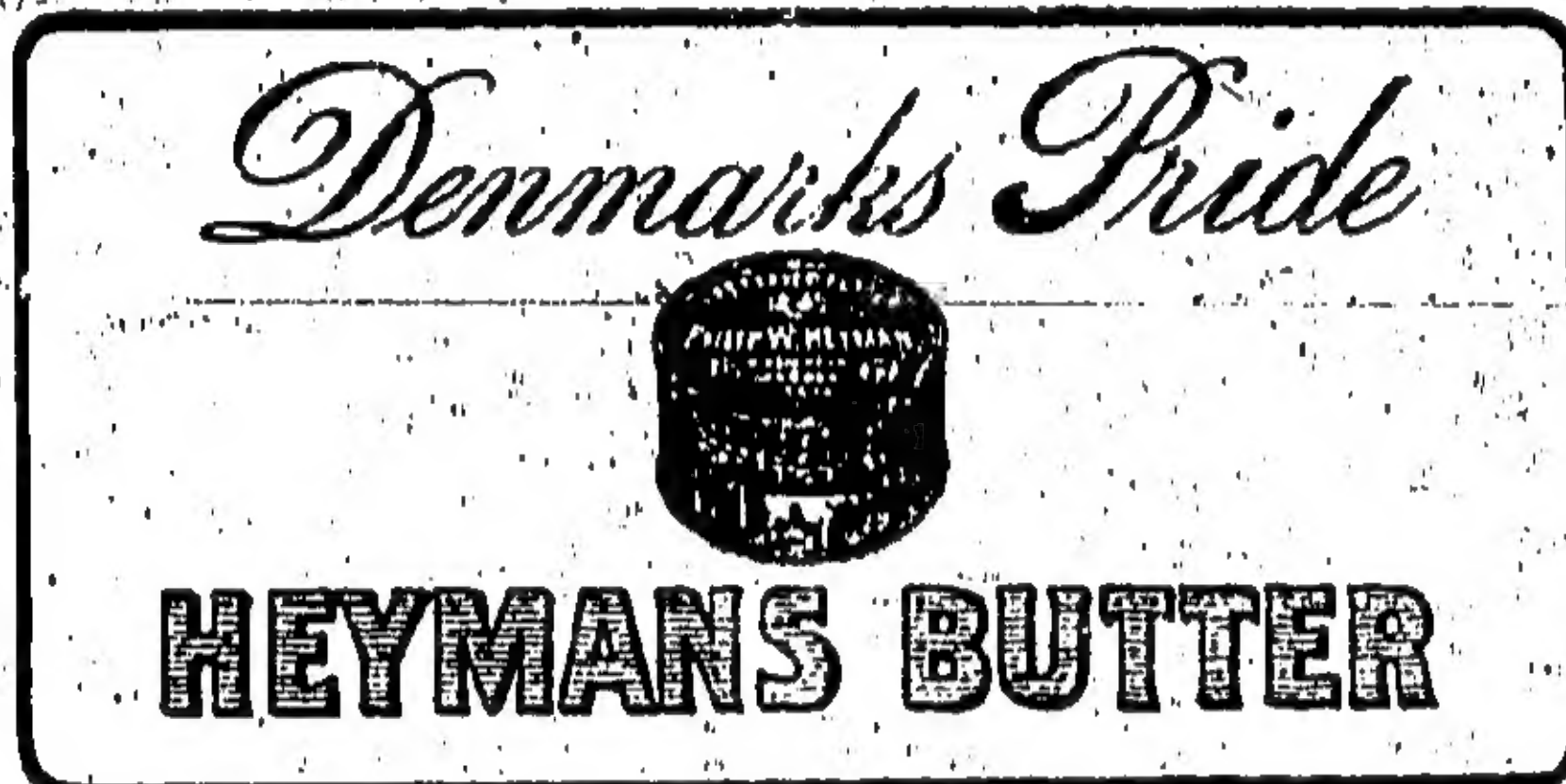


High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfection Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

MOHIDEEN &
CO.FINEST ASSORTED
COLLECTION
OF
CEYLON
JEWELLERY
ANDGEMS
of all kinds in stock.
Gold Guaranteed.

2B, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
to
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Veneer, Hardwood, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine
will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

63, DES VOEUX ROAD.